insolvents to keep their property even after the decree is passed.

Mr. C. Narasimhayya.—Why not the creditors be allowed to proceed against the insolvent?

Third Member of Council.—The whole question will be examined again.

SUBJECT NO. 74.

Investing magisterial powers to Munsiffs and Sub-Judges and increasing their number.

Mr. K. Venkatasami Iyer, Mysore District Board.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Iyer.—The number of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges may be increased and all Munsiffs and Sub-Judges may be invested with magisterial powers. It is not desirable that the Criminal Courts of the first instance should have no civil training. The work has increased and the Courts are at a great distance and so their number has to be increased.

Third Member of Council.—This means that the Special Magistrates' Courts should be abolished while Munsiffs Courts should be increased and the Munisffs should be invested with more magisterial powers. This means a reversal of the policy of Government. When the scheme was first introduced, these aspects were considered and the change proposed was not considered suitable. The experiment was tried in certain districts and the Munsiff was given magisterial powers. Civil work suffered on account of this. The scheme has been introduced very recently and we will have to wait and see how it works.

SUBJECT NO. 75.

Investiture of summary powers to individual officers and not to Courts.

Messrs. T. M. Ramachandra Rao, Bowringpet Taluk and M. V. Ramalingam Setty, Bowringpet Municipality.

Mr. T. M. Ramachandra Rao.—Summary powers should be conferred by name in particular areas on individual officers of high judicial talents recognised by the Chief Court.

Mr. Subbaraya Chetty.—In Kolar Gold Fields, only Courts are given such powers.

Third Member of Council.—Summary powers are now invested to individual officers on the recommendation of the Chief Court which is made only after careful scrutiny of the capacity of the officer to exercise them. It is not now the practice to give such powers to any Court.

SUBJECT NO. 76.

Increasing Special Magistrates' Courts.

Messrs. (1) G. Jayarama Setti, Magadi Municipality, T. Ramachandra Rao, Bangalore District Board, and Raja Narasimha Setty, Tyama-

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao.—Orders may be issued for appointing Special Magistrates for each taluk or at least one for two taluks. Now a Special Magistrate has been appointed for four taluks. The Court is 40 miles distance. Lot of money is spent on the Travelling Allowance of officers. With this money, a Special Magistrate's Court may be established, one for each taluk. If this is not possible, Bench Magistrates of the Taluks may

gondlu Municipality, and (2) V. Shama Iyengar and N. Puttanna, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. Varadaiya, T.-Narsipur Municipality; P. R. Lakshminarasappa, Mugur Municipality; Chikmallappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Venkataramaiya and Kullegowda, Nagamangala Taluks, and Venkatasamaiya and Dorasami Iyengar, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

be empowered to receive criminal complaints direct. Bench Magistrates in each taluk may be vested with all powers of a 3rd class Magistrate, Amildars with 2nd class powers and the Special Magistrate with 1st class powers and to hear appeals from 2 Subordinate Courts as it is hard for people to go long distances.

Third Member of Council.—In non-cognizable cases, convictions are only one or two per cent. Criminal litigation should be checked as far as possible. More powers have been given to Bench Magistrates. We shall see how the scheme works.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.—Redistribution of centres for Special Magistrates' Courts may be made. One Court may be established for at least 2 taluks.

Third Member of Council.—It is not possible to have one Court for two taluks as it will not have enough work.

Mr. V. Shamiengar.—Every day both the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector are coming to Mysore. My suggestion is that a Court may be established in taluks where the travelling allowance of officers is much and where work is more.

Third Member of Council.—Inspectors generally investigate important cases. I do not know why both the Inspectors come to Mysore.

Mr. V. Shamiengar.—Wherever the number of cases is large, Special Magistrates' Courts may be established. More facilities should be given to the Bench Magistrates, for better work; a peon should be given, a place for holding their Courts should be provided and more powers should be given to the Bench Magistrates.

Third Member of Council.—These are local grievances. A representation may be made to the District Magistrate who will redress them.

SUBJECT No. 77.

Authorising Special Magistrates to itinerate within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk.

The situation of Special Magistrates' Courts is at a distance of 30 and 40 miles from some portions of the taluks concerned. Consequently, great difficulty is experienced by clients and witnesses to attend the Courts in time. Necessary arrangements may be made for Special Magistrates to go to every taluk and stop there for a certain length of time to decide all the cases relating to their taluk, then and there, without causing any inconvenience to the people.